THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 741.] MONDAY, December 1, 1800. [Vol. XIV.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, (*On Main Street*)—Price Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Treasury Department,
Washington, September 1ſt, 1800.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

In purſuance of an act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 23d day of April, one thouſand eight hundred, entitled " An act to eſtabliſh a General Stamp-Office.

I

THAT a General Stamp-Office is now eſtabliſhed at the ſeat of government, in the City of Waſhington, from whence there will iſſue, from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the Supervisors of the Revenue, under whoſe management the collection of the ſtamp duties is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or ſtamped, and duly counterſtamped, with the following rates of duty which are demandable by law:

For every ſkin or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any or either of the inſtruments or writtings following, to wit,

	D.	C.	M
Any certificate of naturalization,	5		
Any licence to practice, or certificate of the admiſſion, enrollment or regiſtry of any councellor, ſolicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor, in any court of the United States.	10		
Provided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the ſaid offices, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any grant or letters patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for millitary ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for millitary ſervices)	2		
Any charter party, bottomry or reſpondentia bond,	1		
Any receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will, or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate, divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions other than to the wife, children or grand children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of fifty dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars,	-	25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,	-	50	
And for every further ſum of five hundred dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any policy of inſurance or inſtrument in nature thereof, when the ſum for which inſurance is made ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,	-	25	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any exemplification of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the clerk of ſuch court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States, or ſome particular ſtate,	-	50	
Any bond, bill ſingle or penal, inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note (other than any recognizance, bill, bond or other obligation, or contract, made to or with the United States, or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively; and any bonds required in any caſe by the laws of the United States, or of any ſtate, upon legal proceſs, or in any judical proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any truſt or duty)			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	-	10	
If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	-	25	
If above five hundred and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,	-	50	
And if above one thouſand dollars,	-	75	
Provided, That if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only two-fifth parts of the duty aforeſaid, viz,			
If above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	-	4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	-	10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,	-	20	
If above one thouſand dollars,	-	30	
Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country,	-	20	
The ſaid duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without reſpect to the number contained in each ſet,			
Any note or bill of lading or writing, or receipt in nature thereof for goods or merchandize to be exported;			
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame ſtate,	-	4	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,	-	10	
The ſaid duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without reſpect to the number contained in each ſet.			
Any notes iſſued by the banks now eſtabliſhed or that may be hereafter eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch banks, to their ſtockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,		-	
On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	-	50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2	-	
Any proteſt or other notarial act,	-	25	
Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military ſervices performed in the late war,	-	25	
Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law (except in caſes of goods and chattles deſtrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by any officer)	-	50	
Any certificate of a ſhare in any inſurance company, of a ſhare in the bank of the United States or of any ſtate or other bank;			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	-	10	
If above one hundred dollars,	-	25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.			

II

That the power of the ſupervisors of the revenue to mark or ſtamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, will ceaſe and determine from and after ſix months from the date hereof, to wit, on the laſt day of February 1801.

III

That, If any perſons ſhall, after the laſt day of February 1801, have in their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or ſtamped by the ſupervisors of the revenue, upon which any matter or thing, charged with duty, ſhall not have been written or printed, they may at any time *within the ſpace of ſixty days after the ſaid laſt day of February* 1801, bring or ſend ſuch vellum, parchment and paper, unto ſome office of inſpection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper duly ſtamped, in purſuance of the act herein before recited. And in caſe any perſon ſhall neglect or refuſe, within the time aforeſaid, to bring or cauſe to be brought unto ſome officer of inſpection, any ſuch vellum, parchment or paper, it is hereby declared, that the ſame will thereafter be of no other effect or uſe, than if it had never been marked or ſtamped, and that all matters and things, which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforeſaid, will be of no other effect, than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or ſtamped.

IV

And for the convenience of thoſe perſons who may be inclined to have their own vellum, parchment and paper ſtamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any perſon ſhall depoſit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a ſupervisor, accompanied with a liſt, ſpecifying the number and denomination of the ſtamps or marks, which are deſired to be thereto affixed, the ſame will be tranſmitted to the General Stamp-Office, and there properly marked or ſtamped, and forthwith ſent back to the ſame ſupervisor, who will thereupon collect the duties and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the perſon from whom the ſame was received.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal of the Treaſury, at Washington *the day and year above mentioned.*

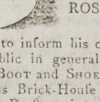
(L.S.) *OLIVER WOLCOTT,*
Secretary of the Treasury.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, for caſh, at the door of the court houſe in Lexington, on the twenty-fifth day of December next by virtue of a decree of the diſtrict court, held in Lexington, in a ſuit of Chancery, wherein Thomas Mendenhall, and others were complainants, and Abraham Fowler, and Meſſrs. Hoffman and Harriſon of New-York were defendants, pronounced at the September term laſt paſt, two tracts of LAND, one containing one hundred and ſixteen thouſand ſix hundred and fifty-ſix acres—and the other containing one hundred and eight thouſand, three hundred and forty-four acres, excepting out of the ſaid tracts one undivided ſhare of thirty thouſand acres, which ſaid tracts of land lie in Montgomery and Madiſon counties, below and in the main forks of the Kentucky river, and were entered in the name of Thomas Franklin and Co. June the 4th 1784—the ſale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Cuthbert Banks,
John Boggs, &
George Clarke, } com'rs

November 20th, 1800.

BOOT &  *SHOE SHOP.*

WILLIAM ROSS,

BEGS leave to inform his cuſtomers and the public in general, that he carries on the Boot and Shoe making business, at his Brick-Houſe on Short ſtreet, near the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, and nearly oppoſite the Market-Houſe, Lexington, where he will ſell his work lower than ever any has been ſold in the ſtate, for Caſh, Hides, Tallow, Whiſkey, Salt or Sugar.

N. B. He would wiſh to take two or three boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, and of good character, as apprentices to the above buſineſs.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THAT I CARRY ON THE

STOCKING MANUFACTORY

IN all its various branches, and will make the beſt kind of Thread, Cotton and Silk Stockings. Any gentlemen that pleaſe to favor me with their cuſtom, ſhall have the greateſt attention given by me, living in Lexington, at the corner of main and upper ſtreets.

3t *Jacob Tragor*

IN THE PRESS,

And will be publiſhed as ſoon as it ſhall be known what alterations will be made by the legiſlature in the time of holding courts,

A POCKET ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1801.

TO CONTAIN

Such things only as will render it a uſeful Pocket Companion.

Just receeived from Lee & Co's. Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by Macbean & Poyzer, *at the* Store *formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following Valuable*

MEDICINES:

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have, within eighteen months paſt, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms and from foulneſs or obſtruction in the ſtomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution: contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides, or ſmall maw worm, and laſtly, the Tænia, or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful, and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and fluſhed

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have immediate recourſe to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs, having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

RECENT CURES,

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

MICHAEL DUFFY, reſiding at No. 57, Wilkes ſtreet, Fell's Point, city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following ſtatement is juſt and true.

In the beginning of May laſt, my three children, a boy of ſeven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the ſame time, of a common fever, as I then ſuppoſed. but was ſoon convinced the diſorder was cauſed by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulſion fits, and violent ſtartings in their ſleep, and with almoſt continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngeſt. I made immediate application to a phyſician of the firſt reputation, and his medicines were adminiſtered with a confidence of ſucceſs which only increaſed our diſappointment. The children grew daily worſe, and I was abſolutely without hopes of their recovery —The youngeſt one appeared almoſt devoid of animation, and ſcarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this diſtreſſing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Deſtroying Lozenges had performed many cures in caſes equally deſperate. I immediately purchaſed a box, and gave each of them a doſe, which in a few hours produced the moſt deſirable effects; the eldeſt vomited a great number of very large worms, and the ſecond thouſands of ſmall ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the youngeſt they ſeemed to be conſumed, and had the appearance of ſkins, of a ſlimy matter I repeated the doſe agreeably to the paper of directions, and they all ſpeedily recovered a good ſtate of health, which they ſtill enjoy, though five months have nearly elapſed ſince they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeard to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799. J. SMITH.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Theſe drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marſhy countries, where the worſt ſort of agues generally prevail, which unleſs early attended to and ſpeedily removed, injures the conſtitution exceedingly, and brings on dropſies, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the moſt dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this diſorder, which, upon trial have been found either dangerous or uſeleſs. The bark is the uſual remedy made uſe of, but being a very nauſeous medicine, and ſeldom taken in ſufficient quantity, it very often fails; and children, and thoſe who have weak ſtomachs, are frequently loſt for want of a more eaſy and pleaſant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS,

Which have been attended with a degree of ſucceſs highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in ſeveral parts of the Weſt Indies, and the ſouthern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Peterſburg, Richmond Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleſton, and Savannah. The teſtimony of a number of perſons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reaſon to believe that a timely uſe of this ſalutary remedy, has under Providence, preſerved their lives when in the moſt alarming circumſtances.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions—to reſtore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences—A doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt apperaance.—They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs—ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head ache—and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRCAT OF MUSTARD,

For the Cure of Rheumatiſm, Gout, Palſy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, and approaching Conſumptions, and is far ſuperior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of a Certain Diſeaſe.

HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures, juvinile indiſcretions, reſidence in climates unfavorable to the conſtitution, the immoderate uſe of mercury; the diſeaſes peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE,

An elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh aud inconvenience occaſioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. ſpeedy reſtoring a beautiful roſy color, and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN's TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

DR. HAHN's GENUINE EYE WATER,

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheume, dulneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meaſles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c. &c.

BLANK DEEDS.

EULOGY,

Pronounced at the Interment of GENERAL KLEBER, *Commander in Chief of the French Army in Egypt.*

BY CITIZEN FOURIER.

FRENCHMEN,

"In the midſt of theſe funeral preparations, fugitive but ſincere teſtimonies of the public affliction, I am come to recall to you a name which is dear to you all, and which hiſtory has already recorded. Three days have been elapſed ſince you have loſt Kleber, General in Chief of the army of the Eaſt. This man, whom death has ſo often reſpected in battles, the renown of which has been echoed on the banks of the Rhine, the Jordan and the Nile,—has periſhed, defenceleſs, under the blows of an aſſaſſin.

"When you ſhall hereafter caſt your eyes on this ſpot, and thoſe ruins, which muſt long atteſt the ravages of a terrible but neceſſary war, you will mark that inſolated houſe, in which, for two whole days, a hundred Frenchmen withſtood the efforts of a revolted capital of the Mamelukes and the Ottomans; your attention will irreſiſtibly be drawn to that fatal place, where the poignard ended the days of the conquerer of Maeſtrich, and of Heliopolis. You will ſay "there fell our leader and our friend—his ſtifled voice could no longer call us to his aſſiſtance."—Alas! How many arms would have been raiſed in his defence!—How many of you would aſpire to the honor of throwing yourſelves between him and his aſſaſſin! To this I call as witneſſes you, the intrepid cavalry who flew to protect him in the heights of Koraim, and in an inſtant diſperſed the multitude of enemies that ſurrounded him.

"That life which he owed to your courage, he has now loſt by the exceſs of confidence, which induced him to go without his guards, and to lay aſide his arms.

"After expelling from Egypt the troops of Youſeph Pacha, the Ottoman Grand Vizier, he routed or trampled under foot, the ſeditious, the treacherous and the ungrateful. It was then that deteſting the cruelties that marked oriental victories, he ſwore to honor by clemency the French name, which he rendered illuſtrious by arms.—This promiſe he religiouſly obſerved, and he overlooked the guilty. None of them periſhed, and the conquerer alone expired in the midſt of his triumphs. Neither the fidelity of his guards, nor his noble and martial countenance, nor the zealous attachment of his ſoldiers, who ſo much eſteemed him, could preſerve him from that deplorable death. Such is the end of ſo noble and honorable a career! Such the termination of his laborious dangers and brilliant ſervices!

"A man inflamed with the gloomy rage of fanaticiſm was ſelected in Syria by the leaders of the vanquiſhed army, for the aſſaſſination of the French General. He traverſed the deſart with rapidity, watched his victim for a month, ſeized the fatal opportunity, and accompliſhed his criminal deſign.

"Fruitleſs negociators! Cowardly generals! The crime is yours, and ſhall be as notorious as your defeat. The French delivered up to you their holds upon the faith of treaties; you approached the gates of the capital, when the Engliſh refuſed to open the paſſage of the ſeas; you then required the French to execute a treaty which your allies had violated, and, as an aſylum, you offered them the deſart.

"Honor, danger, indignation, inflamed the courage of us all; in three days your armies were diſperſed and deſtroyed: ye loſt three camps, and upwards of ſixty pieces of cannon; you were obliged to abandon all the villages and forts from Damietta to Said; the moderation alone of the French General prolonged the ſiege of Cairo; that unfortunate city in which you ſhed the blood of men that were diſarmed: you ſaw that multitude of ſoldiers collected from the heart of Aſia, diſperſing and expiring in the deſarts, and then you entruſted your vengeance to the hand of an aſſaſſin!

"But what effect, citizens, does the enemy expect to derive from this crime? In murdering this General, do they think to diſperſe thoſe troops that were obedient to his orders? And can the abject hand, which cauſes ſo many tears, prevent the French army from being commanded by a chief worthy of the office? Undoubtedly not; and if the preſent circumſtances require more than ordinary virtues; if to ſuſtain the burthen of conducting this memorable enterpriſe, we require a mind ſuperior to all prejudice, an unreſerved attachment to the glory of the nation, you will find citizens, all theſe qualities united to his ſucceſſor.—He poſſeſſed the eſteem of Buonaparte and of Kleber, and he now ſucceeds them.—Thus there will be no interruption either to the hopes of the French, or to the deſpair of their enemies.

"Army which unites the name of Italy, the Rhine, and Egypt, deſtiny has placed you in extraordinary circumſtances, it exhibits you as a ſpectacle to the whole world; and, what is more, your country admires your ſublime energy, and will conſecrate your triumphs with its gratitude. Do not forget that you are here under the eyes of that great man, whom the fortune of France has choſen to fix the deſtiny of the ſtate opreſſed with public misfortunes. His genius is not bound by the ſeas which ſeparate us from our country; he is ſtill amongſt you; he loves you; he excites you to deeds of valour, to confidence in your leaders, without which valour is uſeleſs, and thoſe martial virtues, of which he has left you ſo many, and ſuch glorious examples.—May the ſweets of a proſperous government crown the efforts of the French! It will be then, eſtimable warriors, that you will enjoy the honor belonging to true citizens.—You will poſſeſs that diſtant country, which you have twice conquered, in ſpite of thoſe innumerable armies which you deſtroyed, as well when the bold foreſight of Buonaparte went in queſt of them to Syria, as when the invincible courage of Kleber diſperſed them in the heart of Egypt.

"What glories and affecting things will you not have to recount in the boſoms of your families! May they poſſeſs that happineſs which may aſſuage the bitterneſs of your ſorrows! You will often uſe in your recitals the cheriſhed name of Kleber. You can never pronounce it without being affected, and you will ſay, "he was the friend and companion of the ſoldiers; he was ſparing of their blood, and alleviated their ſufferings."

"It is true that his daily buſineſs was to conſider the wants of the army, and his daily care to endeavor to relieve them. How great were his torments on account of the inevitable delay in the payment of the ſoldiers. He confided into hands that were pure, and pointed out by the public eſtimation. Independent of the extraordinary contributions, the object of the only ſevere orders he ever iſſued, he applied himſelf to the regulation of the finances, and you are not unacquainted with the ſucceſs of his labours. He intended a general organization which would embrace all parts of the government; but death ſuddenly arreſted him in the proſecution of this uſeful project. His memory muſt be dear to all good men; no one ever more wiſhed nor more deſerved to be beloved. He greatly attached himſelf to his old friends, becauſe they poſſeſſed qualities ſimilar to his own. Their grief will find ſome conſolation in the eſteem of the army, and unaminity of our regret.

"Offer then your wanted homage, for you compoſe but one family of warriors whom your country has called to its defence. All you Frenchmen, whom a common lot has thrown upon this ſtrange land, offer your homage on this day to thoſe brave men who, on the fields of Syria, of Aboukir, and Heliopolis, have turned their laſt looks and their laſt thoughts toward France.

"At theſe obſequies, let thoſe be honored who were in private friendſhip with Kleber; and you, O! Caffarel, the model of diſintereſtedneſs and virture, ſo compaſſionate to others—ſo ſocial to yourſelf.

"And you O Kleber! Illuſtrious ſhall I ſay unfortunate, object of this laſt ceremony! Reſt in peace magnanimons and endeared ſhade! repoſe amongſt thoſe monuments of glory and the arts; let your name be jointed with thoſe of Germanicus, Titus, Pompey and thoſe great leaders and ſages, who like you, left in this country an immortal memory!"

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, October 4.

The mail of Friday brought us letters from the combined Britiſh and Turkiſh fleet off Alexandria, dated the 9th July, ſtating that Sir Sidney Smith, had ſent Lieut. Wright, of Le Tigre, to Cairo charged with diſpatches to gen. Menou. The Grand Vizier has encamped with about 30,000 men at Jaffa, and was engaged in preparations to advance againſt the enemy, ſhould the miſſion of Mr. Wright fail to induce them to evacuate Egypt. Sir Sidney Smith had only two Engliſh ſhips, but two others were hourly expected to join him.

Letters from Lubeck of the 15th mention the arrival of an Engliſh veſſel there from Riga; ſo that the embargo ſtated to have been impoſed on our veſſels in the Ruſſian ports muſt have been of ſhort duation.

Before the Emperor of Germany qitted Vienna to take the command of the army, prayers were ſaid for his ſucceſs, at which he was preſent, together with the Queen of Naples, the Empreſs, and all the females of his family.

In Bohemia the militia deſtined to defend the country under the Archduke Charles, will amount to 50,000 men. That of Hungary conſiſting of 80,000 men, is to be headed by prince Eſterhazy, and to ſerve out of the country; while the Archduke Palatine will command in the interior.

October 6.

The affair of the capture of the Spaniſh frigates in the habour of Barcelona, by two Engliſh frigates, has been taken up by the court of Spain in the moſt ſerious manner.

Our readers will recollect that the frigates were captured by means of a Swediſh ſhip on board of which a ſtrong party of Engliſh officers and ſailors were put who got along ſide one of the frigates boarded, took her, and turned her guns againſt the other frigate, which was alſo obliged to ſtrike. The circumſtance of converting a neutral veſſel into an inſtrument of hoſtility, has been conſidered by Spain as a violation of the rights of neutral nations. A circular letter has been addreſſed to all the foreign miniſters at Madrid, encloſing a letter to the Swediſh miniſter of foreign affairs. The court of Stockholm is deſired to demand reparation and the reſtitution of the Spiniſh frigates and is informed that if its repreſentations to the court of London are not attended to with the due effect, before the end of the year his Catholic majeſty will adopt meaſures of precaution towards the Swediſh flag.

France.

PARIS, September 25.

TELEGRAPHIC, DISPATCH.

LINE OF STRASBURGH.

General Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, to gen. Buonaparte, firſt conſul of the republic.

"I have concluded a new armiſtice. The three places of Ingolſtadt, Ulm and Phillipſburg, will be given up in five days and evacuated in ten.

(True copy.)

"CHAPPE."

Germany.

ULM, September 17.

Gen. Coland, who blockaded our city came here the 24th to concert with Gen. Petrarch upon the ſurrender of the fortreſs; on the next day he ordered the gate of the Danube to be occupied by French troops—In three days the forts raiſed round the city will be ſurrendered to Gen. Richepanſe.

American Intelligence.

Pennſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.

It is reported, and believed that the object of Mr Thomas Cooper's late journey to New-York, was to proſecute Alexander Hamilton for his highly ſeditious and incendiary libel againſt the Preſident of the U. States. If the fact is true and we have reaſon to believe that it is, we hope that Mr. Cooper will have ſucceeded in inſtituting or at leaſt in organizing a proſecution againſt the libeller. The Sedition Law will then, like Phalaris's Bull, become the inſtrument of the puniſhment of its invetors; and we ſhall ſee the figure which Mr. Hamilton will make in the poſture of a culprit at the bar of his injured country. He, of all others, has the leaſt reaſon to complain of this proceeding, he who with unbounded rage proſecuted the unfortunate Frothingham for having written a libel againſt himſelf, and who not ſatisfied with the verdict of the jury, which to a man of humanity would have been a ſufficient triumph, had the inhumanity to ſuffer the poor helpleſs man to be torn from the boſom of his wife and children, and confined for ſeveral months in a loathſome goal, when a ſingle word from the mouth of his relentleſs proſecutor would have releaſed him.

What means Mr. Cooper may have taken to inſtitute the procution, we do not know. In the caſe of Frothingham, Hamilton had nothing to do but to write a mandatory letter to the attorney general of New-York, as though he himſelf had been the ſupreme authority of the ſtate, the attorney general obeyed, and Mr. Hamilton had not even the trouble of attending before the court as a witneſs, or to interfere in any other manner, than by inſtituting the ſupreme command. Mr. Cooper may with equal propriety, have iſſued a ſimilar mandate to the Diſtrict Attorney of N. York but we fear not with the ſame ſucceſs.

No doubt the great intereſt which the culprit has with certain perſons, will under the proſecution of Mr. Hamilton, rather be an uphill work, be it undertaken by whom it may. Some of the printer's devils might perhaps be offered as a *propitiatory ſacrifice* they are the *ignoble vulgus*, and then they might cry out that juſtice was dealt out equally to all. But that is not the object, Hamilton muſt be proſcuted, convicted and puniſhed, or elſe the world will be convinced that the ſedition law was merely intended to protect the *preſident of a party*, and that it has no force to protect the *preſident of the U. States*. It is known that ſeveral of the proſecutions under the ſedition law, have been *ordered* by the executive authority the preſident *muſt* therefore *order* Alexander Hamilton to be proſecuted. The diſtrict attorney is bound to proſecute him in office. If they do not do their duty reſpectlively, the world will draw their own inferences.

At the ſame time the republicans muſt not wait for the tardy interfereance of authority. Any independant man may commence a proſecution and carry it on with effect—the temple of juſtice is or ought to be open to every one. Thoſe whoſe duty it is to enforce the laws will not *dare* to refuſe the exerciſe of their miniſtry. We hope that Mr Cooper has taken the neceſſary meaſures to bring about this neceſſary work, if the abſence of Mr. Hamilton from New-York, or the ſhort ſtay which he made there have prevented him from doing it, it may be done by others. The party are by this time ſufficiently ſick of the ſedition law; but they muſt ſwallow the cup which they have adminiſtred to others. They muſt *ſwallow it to the very dregs*. It will cure them we hope, for ever, of the itch of mixing ſuch delecertious compoſitions and ſo ill ſuited to the American palate. Let the law be what it will, it muſt be equal, or we are not free.

Thanks are due to the reſpectable and much injured Thomas Cooper, for the noble and ſpirited firmneſs which he has diſplayed on the occaſion.

Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, November 1.

We are informed that proceſs has actually been iſſued againſt A. Hamilton, for, endeavouring to bring the Preſident of the United States into contempt by his late publication. Thus is verified by the Sedition law the old adage, "They have dug a pit and fallen into it themſelves."

Lexington, December 1.

C H A R G E

OF THE

HON. JUDGE INNES,

To the grand jury impannelled on the commencement of the preſent Term—obtained from him by request of ſome gentlemen of this place.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

The manner in which you have been ſelected and called to your preſent office, as well as the tenor of your *oath*, muſt convince every reflecting mind of the importance of the truſt now repoſed in you, as the Grand Jurors of this diſtrict.

You are called upon in the moſt ſolemn manner, before God and our Country, to diligently and impartially inquire into the tranſgreſſions of our fellow citizens againſt the laws of the American government, and to preſent all offences, without regard to favor, affection or partiality, which may come to your knowledge, and been committed in violation thereof.

The conſpicuous part which you are to act for the detection of offences, requires great care and attention, in order to bring culprits to legal puniſhment. The good of ſociety greatly depends upon your exertions.

An examination into all the penal laws which have been enacted by congreſs, & which are applicable to this diſtrict, is your particular province. Examine them with care and attention, that you may be able to make a proper application of the laws to the great variety of objects which they engroſs.

It would be a vain and fruitleſs object to form a government—it would be a vain and fruitleſs attempt for a man to exert his talents in making laws to regulate government, if meaſures were not, at the ſame time, adopted to puniſh thoſe who ſhould be ſo hardy as to infringe upon theſe regulations.

The duties of your office, gentlemen,

is arduous and painful ; yet I truft you will difcharge it faithfully and promptly, when you reflect upon its great importance. Your affiftance is always neceffary to punifh every tranfgreffion which affect either the liberty or the life of a fellow citizen.

It is your duty to lay a foundation for profecuting and punifhing the guilty.

It is your duty to fhield the innocent from oppreffive and unjuft profecution.

You are placed as a ftrong barrier between the fupreme power of the government and the citizen ; and at the moment that your aid is offered to fupport government, you are equally bound to preferve the *rights* of our fellow citizens.

Having promifed thus much relative to the truft repofed in you, I fhall now requeft your attention, gentlemen, to a minute examination of the penal laws of the general government,

Some of the laws have been enacted for compelling obedience—others for performing certain political duties—— tranfgreffion, in either cafe, is always injurious to fociety.

If we tranfgrefs againft thofe laws which require obedience, it tends to a fubverfion of government.

If we tranfgrefs againft thofe laws which require the performance of political duties, as relating to revenue, it alfo proves injurious, as thereby it deprives government of its refources, and increafes the burthen upon the honeft part of the community, whilft the offenders are revelling upon the advantages procured by their iniquity.

I hope the foregoing obfervations will excite you at this time to a diligent and candid enquiry refpecting breaches of the penal laws, that the guilty may be brought to exemplary punifhment, and fuffer the penalties inflicted by law, agreeably to the nature of the crime committed.

Upon your retirement I recommend to your ferious confideration the laws, agreeably to a lift with which you fhall be furnifhed.

Should you make a prefentment, be careful to examine and fee that your proceedings are in conformity to the law which authorifes the profecution.

If any of the laws are filent to the time in which a profecution ought to commence, you are then to take for your guide the 23d fection of the "act for punifhing certain crimes againft the United States."

It is probable fome indictments will be preferred to you by Mr. Attorney—your return upon them will be, a true bill, or, not a true bill—according to the evidence fubmitted to you.

I fhall now reft the foregoing obfervations with you, under an impreffion that you will give the feveral laws referred to your confideration a full and candid confideration.

Palladium.

*** The titles of the acts alluded to in the above charge are omitted for want of room.

INCENDIARY.

On Friday morning laft, about five o'clock, an attempt was made to fet fire to a houfe on Mulberry ftreet, by putting fire to ftraw on the roof. Luckily it was difcovered in time to prevent the evil confequences intended.

We would fuggeft to our fellow citizens, the propriety of placing lights in their windows, when there is an alarm of fire at night—it may prevent many dangerous confequences attending fires, and give light to thofe who attend to prevent its progrefs.

Thurfday evening laft as a Mr. Taylor (fon of Mr. Zachai Taylor) was riding home from this place, he was unfortunately thrown from his horfe at the upper end of Main ftreet—his fcull was fractured and was confiderably bruifed in his body. He expired in the courfe of an hour.

The legiflature of Pennfylvania had not on the 17th inft. come to any agreement for the appointment of Electors to chufe a prefident—The Houlfe of reprefentatives infift on a joint vote of both houfes, —The Senate infift on a concurrent vote of both houfes—or—that the Senate may chufe 7 and the Houfe of reprefentatives 8 electors, a committee of conference was appointed who it was expected would decide the bufinefs on the 20th.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

In Charlefton, (S. C.) —— Lowndes, vice Thomas Pinckney, declined.

In the diftrict of 96, (S. C.) William Butler, vice Robert G. Harper, removed to Maryland.

Maffachufetts—Bofton : Dr. Euftis, vice Harrifon G. Otis, declined. In the third middle diftrict, Nathan Read, over Capt. Crowninfhield.

In Pennfylvania, the reprefentation in the next Congrefs, 10 republican, 3 federal.

New-York—Gen. John Armftrong is chofen a fenator, vice John Lawrence, refigned.

FOR ELECTORS.

New-York—Ifaac Ledyard, William Floyd, Anthony Lifpenard, Pierre Van Cortlandt jun. James Burt, Gilbert Livingfton, Thomas Jenkins, Peter Van Nefs, Jeremiah Van Ranffelaer, John Woodworth, Jacob Eaker, Robert Ellis. All Republicans.

New-Jerfey—Ifaac Smith, William Griffith, Richard Stockton, Samuel S. Smith, Jofhua L. Howell, Matthias Williamfon jun. Thomas Sinnickfon. All Federalifts.

Connecticut—Gov. Trumbull, Lieut. Gov. Treadwell, J. Root, J. Sturgis, S. M. Mitchell, J. Ingerfoll, T. Reeve, M. Grifwold, J. Mofely. All Federalifts.

Delaware—Kenfey Johns, Nat. Mitchell, Samuel White. All Federalifts.

Maryland—For Baltimore city, Anne Anundell, and Anapolis, G. Duval—For Baltimore county, Nicholas R. Moore. Both Republican. For Frederick, Geo. Murdoch—Federal. From the other diftricts returns had not been received, at the date of our lateft papers.

North-Carolina—For the diftrict of Raleigh, —— Taylor—Republican. No further returns from that ftate.

Virginia, it appears, from the returns of different counties, will be unanimous for Jefferfon.

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, November 6.

GOOD NEWS!

Yefterday arrived at Marblehead, Captain SWAN, in 22 days from Bilboa. Letters received in town from the former place mention the accounts brought by this arrival are ; that our Commiffioners in France had compleated their negotiations ; that they were to dine with the Firft Conful on the 2d of October, and to leave Paris for Havre the next day. Another account from the fame place, adds, they actually embarked on the eleventh.

CORROBORATIVE.

Yefterday arrived here the fhip Harriot, Captain YOUNG, in 21 days from Lifbon—Captain Y. fpoke a veffel, who had fpoken another in a fhort paffage from Europe, bound to Philadelphia which confirmed the above important information.

ANNAPOLIS, November 6.

From the New-York Daily Advertifer.

INTERESTING.

French Commissioners to this Country.

It is reported, and we have reafon to believe there is good foundation for it, that Mr. Otto, and Mr. De la Foreft, who were formerly in this country, in the Diplomatic line, are appointed by the French Government to come out to this country as commiffioners to fettle the differences exifting between the two countries.

(The above was handed us yefterday from a refpectable fource—it came by difpatch from St. Sebaftians.)

GEORGE-TOWN, November 11.

A Destructive Fire.

On Saturday evening the citizens of Wafhington and Georgetown were alarmed by the cry of FIRE, it broke out in a handfome three ftory brick building, the property of Mr. Jofeph Hodgfon occupied by the War Department.

The fire caught in a room on the fecond floor and raged with fuch violence as to render it impracticable to extinguifh it. The papers in the lower ftory only were faved.

The lofs to the War Office is, in fome refpects, irreparable. Moft of the papars of the Accountant's Office were faved. Mr. Hodgfon's lofs is more than 4000 Dollars.

The adjoining houfe built by Mr. Jonathan Jackfon alfo fell a prey to the devouring flames, here was a fcene of grief and terror which affected every feeling heart. Mr. Jackfon after feveral weeks illnefs died that afternoon about three o'clock.—in lefs than 4 hours after this afflicting, this heart rending fcene the family are alarmed with the cry of fire, the coprfe is haftily removed and the widow and children are hurried out of their houfe which can no longer be a home for for them. Thus in one day are they deprived of a hufband and father whofe active induftry, while living, afforded them a competant fupport, and a valuable houfe which would have preferved them from want, is rendered of no value.

Such a lofs, with fuch a bereavement, fure calls for public affiftance and it is hoped, fome influential and active citizens, will fet on foot a fubfcription for their relief.—There can be no doubt of liberal contributions if the bufinefs is commenced immediately.

The remains of Mr. Jackfon were interred on Saturday afternoon—They were attended to the gave by a very long proceffion of citizens.

WILMINGTON, November 12.

Doct. Spalding, of Portfmouth, New-Hamfhire, has undertaken to inoculate for the Kine Pox. He has twenty perfons in different ftages of the difeafe upon two it has had its ufual courfe, which has been fo flight as not to prevent their ufual occupations, nor caufe a fingle complaint of indifpofition. Thefe leading facts fays the Doctor, are well eftablifhed, to wit—that the Kine Pox is an effectual preventative of the Small Pox, that it is lighter than the Small Pox, feldom attended with an indifpontion—that it is not contagious, and cannot be communicated but by inoculation ; one of a family may fafely have the Kine Pox without any fear of infecting the others.

A letter from a gentleman in Cambden county, to his friend in Savannah Georgia, fays:

"The famous Bowles is fuppofed to be in our neighborhood; a party of his friends the Indians have arrived oppofite Colerain. They are much in want of ammunition, which I hope they will not get here. A fmall party of horfe are watching their motions, and capt. Bowyen is on his march with his detachment of Federal troops, for Colerain.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) November 6.

We have the pleafure to announce the Election of Dr. Euftis, and we hope foon to announce the choice of Judge Lincoln. Gentlemen of fuch talents are an inexpreffible fuperiority of force above Read and Cutler, and their election reflects the higheft honor upon the diftricts to which they belong.

LATEST AND GOOD EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrived at Marblehead, on Tuefday night laft, the fchooner Hope, Capt John P. Swan, in 22 days only from Bilboa. Accounts were received at Bilboa, from Paris, a few days before Capt. Swan failed, which were univerfally credited, that the American commiffioners had completed their bufinefs with the French Government—were to be entertained at a grand feaft, by the Firft Conful, on the 2d of October, and were to quit Peris the 8th, for Havre, where a United States frigate it was faid was waiting to receive them.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bilboa, to his friend in Marblehead, dated October 7, 1800.

The report here, is, that the American commiffioners are to leave Paris on the 8th inft. (to-morrow) on their return home, and that they have agreed upon a principle of reconciliation—if fo, it is probable they have made fome arrangements for the payment of debts due from the French government and French citizens, to the citizens of the United States.

FRESH MEDICINE.

Juft arrived from Philadelphia, at our fhop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be fold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

ANDW. M'CALLA & Co.

29th November. eottf

10,000 pounds of Pork,
20,000 pounds of Tobacco,
1,000 gallons of Whifkey,
500 ditto Peach Brandy,
Several valuable SLAVES,
Of different ages and fexes, for fale cheap for CASH, or on a fhort credit, by the fubfcriber, who wants to employ an

OVERSEER,

for one, or feveral years, to whom fuitable encouragement will be given. Thofe who may incline to undertake fuch bufinefs, are defired to apply immediately.

tf GREEN CLAY,

Dec. 1, 1800. Madifon county.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received a quantity of the best

INDIGO & COTTON,

Which they will fell low.

They will purchafe a few hogfheads of TOBACCO.

1ft November.

TO LEASE,

For one or more years,

A VALUABLE FARM,

OF ninety or one hundred acres, cleared land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and pafture, a fquare log dwelling-hofe, kitchen, barn, ftables, &c. in good repair—fituate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about feven miles below Harrodfburgh.—Alfo a SMALL FARM adjoining the fame, to be leafed together or feperate.—Alfo ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES of WOOD-LAND, to be leafed for a term of years proportionate to the improvements perfon who takes the leafe may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1800. tf

TROTTER & SCOTT,

IN addition to their valuable ftock on hand, have juft received and now opening at their ftore, in the brick building oppofite the market-hofe, a large and general affortment of well chofen

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the prefent and approaching feafons, which will certainly be fold on the moft moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Alfo a fupply of all kinds of *Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Irrn, Crowley and Blister Steel, Castings and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Boulting Cloths suitable for Merchant or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a*

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their cuftom, and flatter themfelves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1ft, 1800.

PARIS DISTRICT.

October term, 1800.

Henry Clay and George M. Bedinger, complainants,

againft

Thomas Rowland, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of affembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ftate, on the motion of the complainants by their counfel, it is ordered that the faid defendant do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and anfwer the complainants' bill ; that a copy of this order be publifhed eight weeks fucceffively in fome one of the Kentucky Gazettes ; another copy pofted at the door of the court-houfe in Paris, and publifhed at the front door of the Prefbyterian meeting-houfe in Paris, fome Sunday immediately after divine fervice.

A Copy.

* THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

UNITED STATES:

Kentucky District, to wit :

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirtieth day of September, one thoufand eight hundred, and in the twenty-fifth year of American Independence, JOHN BRADFORD hath depofited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as the Author, in the words following to wit:—"THE GENERAL INSTUCTOR ; *or the office, duty, and authority, of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, in the State of Kentucky ; with precedents suited to every case that can possibly arise in either of those offices, under the laws now in force, with referrences to the laws out of which they do arise. The whole alphabetically digested under the several titles ; with an Index, for the ready finding any matter sought.*" Compofed and publifhed by the faid JOHN BRADFORD, Editor of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, in the town of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky. In conformity to the Act of Congrefs of the United States, entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by fecuring the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of fuch copies, during the times therein mentioned." Certified under my hand as Clerk of the Diftrict Court of the United States, in and for the Kentucky Diftrict, and feal of office, this 30th day of September, 1800.

THOMAS TUNSTALL, C. K. D. C.

*** *The above work is now published and for sale at this office ; it contains upwards of two hundred forms or precedents,*

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

The Miser JEHU's *Proverbial Advice to his* SONS.

1. THIS maxim then dear children know,
'Tis money makes the mayor go.
2. By none of you be this forgot,
A penny sav'd's a penny got.
3. This rule keep ever in your head.
Half a loaf's better than no bread.
4. Though some may rail and others laugh,
In your own hand still keep the staff.
5, Forget not boys since fortune's fickle,
Many o'little makes a mickle.
6. By gay men's counsels be not thwarted;
Fools and their money soon are parted.
7. Save, save be prudent—who can know
How soon the high may be quite low?
8. Of Christian virtues hear the sum;
True charity begins at home.
9. Neglect not farthings, careless elves,
Shillings & pounds will guard themselves.
10. Get cash with honor if you can,
But still to get it be your plan.

ANECDOTE.

[ORIGIAL]

Some days ago as a youngster was riding through town his horse suddenly started at an elderly negro woman who made her appearance at the door of a small hut fronting the street;—the old woman very politely observed, that the gentleman's horse was scarrey—the youngster said not much, but was very apt to start at homely people; the old woman replied, "well I thinks 'tis very surprising that the *horse has not thrown you before now.*"

LANDS TO SELL

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

18363 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of Slate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many seats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile fit for cultivation tho' broken, it is intermixed with fine bottoms, with a little trouble and a small expence valuable proffits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title indisputable.

11646 1 3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof 1100 poles when reduced to a straight line, the soil pretty level and rich The title indisputable.

2367 1 2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Castle river, Madison county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2-3 of a mile, it is of a very early entry

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the said town of Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in several small grants reserved by the state of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kaskaskias, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

209 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles island which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandize, Lotts & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Stirling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,
tf High street Lexington.

NOTICE.

AS the Subscriber intends starting for Philadelphia about the 25th of December next, requests all those indebted to him, to make payment before that time. Further indulgence is not to be expected.

ALEX. PARKER.
Lexington, October 28th 1800. 6w

MANN's LICK.

A Large Quantity of
CLEAN, DRY,
SALT for SALE.
tf. John Speed.

TROTTER & SCOTT

HEREBY inform the public that they have removed their store into the brick building next door below the house they formerly occupied, and have just received and now opened for sale, a large and very elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

In addition to their stock on hand, with a supply of *All kinds of Groceries, Glass, China, and Queens Ware, Salt, Bar-Iron, and Castings—Excellent Mann's Lick Salt.*

As the above Merchandize have been purchased with Cash only, they will of consequence be sold upon lower terms than any goods of equal quality, that have been offered for sale in the Western Country—But no credit can be given.

Lexington, August 20th, 1800.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of any descripion, may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale at this Office, the following BOOKS & PAMPHLETS, *Which will be sold at the prices thereto annexed*, viz—

BOUND BOOKS.

Political.

	D.	C.
Junius Redivivus,	1	5
Barlow's Letters,	1	50
Annual Register for 1796,	1	50
Politics for the People, 2 vol.	3	50
The President's Message to Congress, relative to France and Great Britain,	1	25
Lyon's Magazine,	2	50
The Philanthropist or the National Character of the English and French by Junius Junior,	1	50
Jockey Club,	1	75
Political Classics, 3 vol.	5	
The Farmer's Letters,	1	
The Democrat,	1	
Defence of Usury,		50
Common Sense,		37

Moral.

	D.	C.
White's Sermons,	1	75
Life of Christ, 2 vol.	4	
Calvinism Improved,	1	75
Price's Sermons,	1	
Harvey's Meditations,	1	
Watt's Miscellany,		92
Death a Vision,		67
Willison's Sacramental Meditations,		75
Aspasio Vindicated,	1	
Dodrige's Rise and Progress,	1	
Jenk's Submission,		63
Durham's Unsearchable Riches.		63
Webster's Sermons,		63
Divine Breathings,		25
Bunyan's Visions,		32
Janeway's Token,		32
Flavel's Token for Mourners,		25
Baptist Confession of Faith,		25

Arts & Sciences, &c.

	D.	C.
Blainvilles Travels, 3 vol.	10	
Fenn's Arithmetic,	1	
Fenn's Euclid,	2	
Goldsmith's Annimated Nature, 4 vol.	10	
Practical Farmer, 2 vol.	2	
Description of Tennessee,		25
Frazer's Assistant,		
Dramatic Dialogues,		75

PAMPHLETS.

Political.

	D.	C.
The American Crisis,		75
Rights of Man for all Mankind,		50
Gallatin's Speech on the foreign intercourse Bill,		25
Path to Riches,		38
Cato's Examination of Jay's Treaty,		38
Bone to Gnaw for the Democrats,		38
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France,		12
A Pill for Porcupine,		25
The Scare Crow,		7
Porcupine's Political Censor,		25
Political Character of the French and English by Junius Junior,		38
The Budget of the People,		7
Address to Congress on Jay's Treaty,		25
Sermons to Minister's of State, by the author of Sermons to Asse's,		50
Decline and Fall of the British System of Finance,		25
Manual of the Theo Philanthropists,		25
Monarchy no Creature of God's Making,		50
Monarch; A parody on Pope,		7
Facts addressed to the people of Great Britain and Ireland,		5
Political Dictionary,		75
Law of Nature,		25
Mast and Acorns,		12
Ogden's Tour thro Upper and Rower Canada,		38
Debates in the Pennsylvania Legislature, respecting the Bank,		62
Strictures on the Address of George Washington, notifying his relinquishment of the office of President,		25
The Imposter Detected by Timothy Tickletoby,		50
Knaves Acre Association,		7
Mirabeau's Considerations of the Order of Cincinatus,		25
Trial of Thomas Walker and others for Conspiracy.		50
An account of the Belfast Review, and Celebration of the French Revolution,		7
Resolutions of the Welch Coblers,		7
The Closet a Poem,		7
Camillus's defence of the British treaty,		75
The conduct of the United States, towards France examined by a Pennsylvanian,		34
A letter of H. Duncombe,		43
Remarks on the conduct of George Washington, as President of the United States,		38
Fast day Sermon,		7
New-year's Gift to Democrats,		38
Proceedings of the United Irishmen,		75
The trial of Thomas Muir,		38
The Commonwealth of Reason,		50
Letter to the Friends of the People,		12
Foxes letter to the Electors of Westminster,		12
Universal Asylum,	1	50

Moral. &c.

	D.	C.
Apostolic Union of the Church,		38
Divine Righteousness exhibited in the Salvation and Damnation of Sinners.		38
Age of Reason, 1st and 2d part,		75
Wakefield's Examination of Paine's Age of Reason,		25
The Truth of the Bible by John Fowler,		75
Wakefield's Letter on the Spirit of Christianity,		12
A Revealed knowledge of the Prophecies,		25
Exhortation to a Religious Education of children by the Baptist Churches,		12
An account of the London Missionary Society,		7
Family Exercises,		25
Modes of Presbyterian Church Worship Vindicated,		25
A Catechism for Youth,		75
Russel's Seven Sermons,		25
Sermons to the Rich and Studious,		25
The Posie,		25
Annan on Universal Salvation,		25
Conflagration a Poem,		25
Affecting history of the dreadful distress of Frederick Manheim's Family and others,		26

Miscellaneous.

	D.	C.
Remarkable deliverance of George Lukens,		12
Payne Adie, on Courts Martial,		38
The London Vocabulary,		38
Dibden's Museum; or a choice collection of Songs, Toasts and Sentiments,		75
Interpretation of Dreams,		75
St. George Tucker on the Abolition of slavery,		50

Productions of the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

	D.	C.
Winchester's Dialogues,		50
Slavery inconsistent with Justice and Good Policy.		18
A short and Easy Method with the Deists,		38
A Letter from George Nicholas to his Friend,		25
Correspondence between George Nicholas, and R. G. Harper,		25
Voyages and Adventures of the French Emigrants,		25
Remarkable Occurrences in the life of col. James Smith,		50
The Persecuted Wanderer,		25
Wilson's Grammar,		42
The Constitution of Kentucky,		12
Revised Laws of Kentucky,	4	
Primer.		6

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just received from Philadelphia, and opened at his store on Main street, opposite the court-house, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,	*Queens,*
Groceries,	*China and*
Hard Ware,	*Glass Wares.*

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Lexington September 15th, 1800.

N. B. In the above assortment there are the best French Indigo, Loaf Sugar, Coffee and Teas, Boulting Cloths assorted, Corded Dimities and Scarlet Cardinals, Wool Cards, and Cut Nails assorted.

TO RENT,

THE PLACE WHEREON I NOW LIVE,

AT the crossing of main Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati. There is a good hewed log house, fifty feet long, four good stone fire places, a good log stable and barn, good kitchen, with a number of useful cabbins; about thirty-six acres of cleared land, ten of which is meadow, two grass lots joining the house. The advantageous situation of the place for a public house & range for stock, is generally known. Possession can be had immediately—the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Warren esq. Georgetown or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

tf. *John Hunter.*

N. B. Any person renting immediately, can be furnished with a quantity of winter vegetables.

INFORMATION,

THAT I HAVE COMMENCED

TANNING,

IN Springfield, Washington County, and will buy or exchange Leather of any kind for Hides, or tan on the shares. I will tan Hides that weigh above 55lb. green or 25lb. dry as soal Leather, for one third, if I receive them this year, or the first month in next.

Joseph Jeffs.
October 20th, 1800. tf

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit.

September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1800.

Thomas Hinde, *complainant*,
vs.
Robert Clough, *defendant.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendant shall appear here, on the second day of our next February term, and answer the complainants bill, the same will be taken *pro confesso*: That a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively; one posted up on the front door of the court house in Winchester, and that one other be published at the door of the stone meeting house, on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after diven service.

(A Copy.) *Teste*
Micah Taul, D. C. C. C. Q. S.

TO BE RENTED,

IN the town of Danville and possession given on the first day of october next, the Tavern now occupied by Mr. Arthur Thompson, which is large and well calculated for a house of entertainment, being accomodated, with Stabling for 20 horses, and a very extensive Cellar, and other convenient houses for the purpose aforesaid—For terms apply to the subscriber.

James Birney.
Danville, 24th of August, 1800. GJ3

I GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been customers to my horse BLAZE, and those who wish to breed from him, that I mean to move him from this state next season, unless they will come forward and enter their mares to the amount of 150, at 5l. payable on note at Christmas in whiskey delivered in Lexington at market price, or Flour delivered in Frankfort at market price, or note for twelve dollars for the season, or seven the single leap, paid at Christmas 1801—I find money very scarce and difficult to collect, is the reason I wish to move him, the indulgence I have given has caused me to suffer much for money.

Benj. Wharton.
August 28. 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

NOTIFIES THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS OPENED

DANCING SCHOOL,

IN Mr. William Dailey's, Hotel, on Mill Street, and hopes, from his attention to business he will meet the approbation of the public—and scholars will be received on the following terms at Four Dollars per quarter, the one half in advance, the remainder at the conclusion of the quarter. He will likewise keep evening SCHOOL for the young Gentlemen.

Charles V. Lorumer.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Cornelius Beatty & Co. is now dissolved by mutual consent; and as the subscriber will be absent from this place for some time, he requests all persons indebted to the above firm to call and settle the balance of their accounts with A. Beatty, who is fully authorised to receive them. Those who neglect this notice, may be assured that more effectual steps will be taken to compel payment.

C. Beatty.
Lexington, July 5, 1800.

N. BURROWES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed from the brick house adjoining Mr. J. Jourdan, and Messrs. S. & G. Trotter, to the brick house opposite the court house and next door above Mr. A. Parker—where he has in addition to his former assortment, Hard, Crockery and Glass Wares, also complete sets of China Tea Ware.

N. B. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as I shall shortly start for Philadelphia.

Lexington, 10th May, 1800.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living about three miles from Danville, on the waters of Harrods run, a bay mare, about six years old last spring, four feet seven inches high, has a star in her forehead; appraised to 10l.

John Smith.
Mercer county, 23d, August 1800. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Clarke County, living on the east fork of four mile creek, five miles from Winchester, a black mare, eight years old, branded on the near shoulder FC, has a saddle spot on each side of her back and nearly five feet high; appraised to £20.

Abram Adams.
September 9th, 1800. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on North Elkhorn, Fayette county, a chesnut sorrel mare colt two years old her tale craped, a few white hairs in her main and tale, about thirteen and a half hands high; appraised to 9l.

† WM. GORDEN.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Clear creek, Woodford county, one bay mare, three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, star in her forehead, no brands perceivable; appraised to £7.

Ged. Michell.
August 26th, 1800. ‡

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

ON Friday the 26th day of December next, will be offered at public sale, in the town of Frankfort, that valuable, elegant and handsomely situated, new Three Story

BRICK HOUSE,

and LOT of GROUND, on which it is erected, now occupied as an Inn by Doct. Gano, together with the improvements, consisting of a Two Story BRICK KITCHEN, &c.

As it is presumed no person will purchase without seeing the property, a more minute description may be unnecessary. —A satisfactory title can be given.

George W. Field,
at Capt. Weisigers.
Frankfort, 6th Nov. 1800. 6w.

A GREAT BARGAIN

FOR CASH OR *PRODUCE.*

IF APPLICATION IS MADE, SHORTLY I WILL SELL THE

TWO STORY

BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

TOGETHER, with the improvements thereon, late the property of DANL. GANO, situate in the town of Frankfort, corner of Main Street, & the street which leads to the State House.——The terms of payment can be made very easy—Apply to Capt. WEISIGER, or

GEORGE W. FIELD.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Madison County, muddy creek, a bay horse about nine years old, fourteen hands and a half high, some saddle spots, branded on the near shoulder with an *N* crossed, has on about a four shilling bell, a leather collar and a small iron backle; appraised to 15l.

ALSO A Black Mare, three years old last spring, four feet six inches high, a large blaze in her face, both hind feet white; appraised to 7l.

Thomas Berry.
August, 22d, 1800. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Nelson County, near the mouth of Chaplain river a roan mare colt, judged two years old past, supposed thirteen and a half hands high; appraised to 7l.

Daniel Haddox.
2d, June 1800. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Mercer County, on the viney grove, a black mare, about two years old last spring, about four feet eight inches high; she was badly wounded last night, by snaging her self under the breast; appraised to 3l.

James Harris.
25th, August 1800. ‡

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord, 1801,

Is just published and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gaztte, by the groce dozen or single.

Great allowance to those who purchase by the groce.